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matter.

Germany's Troubles.

Internal uprisings in Germany with intermittent violence may be expected as the Independent Socialists and Spartacists spread the seeds of Sovietism and capitalize the unrest and dissension prevalent as the fallen enemy starts the process of rehabilitation.

Back of it all may be the covert purpose to emphasize what resentment exists over the terms of the Versailles treaty, although neutral observers declare that the hopelessness over the war burdens is not so general as Maximilian Harden and other Teuton writers would have sympathetic ears believe.

Nor is it certain that the Ebert government is facing existing conditions of a more uncertain character than is the rest of the civilized world emerging from the war debacle.

The world has been aflame and time alone will produce a normal strata. The discontent and grumbling is manifest in America, and we must deal with it. The soil is more fertile for these agitators in Germany and the European countries which have been harder hit, and the only practical remedy, which all must soon realize, is work.

Consul General William H. Gale, writing of living conditions today in Germany, says of Hamburg: "The shortage of coal is perhaps the most serious factor. Many houses are practically without heat; only actual living rooms are allowed to be heated. Office buildings and even the best hotels have insufficient supplies of fuel. Elevator service in office buildings and hotels has been discontinued. Street cars are restricted in number and the last trip starts at 9:30 p. m. Passenger trains were withdrawn for a period of eleven days beginning November 24 and were resumed with only one through train in each direction daily, the reason being the shortage of motive power. Passenger engines are required for freight service to relieve the congestion.

"There are a great many people out of employment, many not wishing to work; but the principal reason is that factories are lacking in raw material, equipment and sufficient coal to operate on a normal basis. With marks at the present low value, purchases on foreign markets are very seriously reduced.

"The German people fully realize the burden they have imposed on themselves, and to many the situation appears serious and most hopeless. Others take a brighter view and feel confident that a country of over 60,000,000 people who were formerly hard working and thrifty will 'come back' with a speed that will surprise the world. Notwithstanding the depression, there is scarcely a store or office for rent, and it is almost impossible to secure living quarters; in fact, the demand is so great that many people are obliged by law to give up some of their household rooms to accommodate others.

"Diamonds, expensive jewelry, furs and luxuries seem to be in good demand, but this is accounted for by the fact that many people with money are investing their surplus in such articles rather than risk having to turn it over to the government. Storekeepers have made considerable money by the increased value of their merchandise. On the streets chocolate, soap, cigarettes, etc., are freely sold from small carts, the people patronizing these stands seem to be of about the poorest class."

Such is the picture of Hamburg in early December, 1919. Since that time the country has been harassed by a railroad strike and other industrial differences have added to the unsettled conditions. On the other hand, England and France have resumed diplomatic and trade relations with Germany, and the United States will soon follow. That will do much to relieve the shortage in raw materials, and it must not be forgotten that Germany has good company in hardships imposed by a depleted currency.

In the final analysis Germany appears to be suffering from the same economic ailments that have caused eruptions elsewhere. Whether it remains a local malady or sinks its roots so far as to destroy the present government will depend altogether upon how it is treated.

January 17 marks the arrival of Utopia or the end of the world, according to your point of view.

Those enthusiastic supporters who claim their candidates will win in a walk probably forget that they will have to run to do it.

Presumably Senator Williams' opinion of the United States Senate is influenced largely by the fact that he is not going to run again.

Making Textbooks Safe for Amity

These are hard times for makers of textbooks, especially histories. They are being watched as never before to see that they tell the truth. Men may not write as loosely and dogmatically as they used to about Luther's Reformation, Great Britain's responsibility for the Revolution of '76, the effort of the Southern States to leave the Union and the superiority of German theories of education. Both authors and publishers who wish more than party, sectional or national circulations for their books, realize that they must be ready to meet attacks and substantiate statements if they would escape boycotts or forced demands for revision.

One result of this scrutiny is a nearer approach to truth. Another is the waxing of amity. Lies taught to successive generations of children and youth create animosities that play the mischief with efforts of good men to create international and intersectional goodwill. Truth, however unpleasant, is far less provocative.

Much has been said of late years as to the responsibility of the popular school histories of the American Revolution in creating ill will against Great Britain. The protest has not been without some perceptible effect. Now there comes the well authenticated charge that too many books published in the United States, dealing with Latin America, are open to the indictment of being inaccurate and unfair in their comments on the life, customs and ideals of our republican neighbors to the south.

For obvious reasons this is a charge that must be faced and met squarely. The great but terrible war has increased the ties that bind the continents, so alike in their enormous economic wealth, forms of government and ideals of intercontinental peace and world unity. New York, in a way, has taken the place of Paris as the temporary or permanent place of residence of many of the social or business leaders of the southern peoples. Our universities are exchanging some students and not a few savants. Spanish and Portuguese are being taught to our youth on a scale undreamed of when the century dawned. Systematic growth of co-operative trade and banking goes on between the two Americas at an accelerating pace. Washington soon acts as host to the finance ministers and bankers who are formally weaving the ties that are to bind the republics on a massed front against competitors of other continents.

How essential then that we know nothing but truth about each other, and that authors and publishers of the north create no spurious notions, baseless prejudices and irritating misunderstandings of the southern peoples!

This is one dry spell for which the weather man can promise no relief.

Mexico, by barring all Socialists from the country, serves notice she has trouble enough.

NEW YORK CITY

By O. O. MONTYRE

New York, Jan. 16.—It is a picturesque sight right out of Petrograd that the pedestrian finds in the congested Russian district away over by the East River below Fourteenth street. Little Russia is peopled with Russian laborers who wear high top oiled boots and eat cabbage for breakfast.

Every block has two or three Russian steam baths for the laborer looks forward to his Saturday night steam bath as the real frolic of the week. All his neighborhood friends come to the bath and they discuss until dawn affairs in their old country.

There are scores of tiny, clean looking "couch cafes" the restaurants with vapored windows and sawdust floors. Most of the laborers eat at the "Couch nias" because they are here with their families and must depend upon public fare. During the week the street is like a country village but beginning Saturday noon the week-end festivities begin.

All the homes are lighted and passersby may see into the Russian laborer's home—much like the old-fashioned mid-western cottage with its rag carpet, open grate and whatnots. Perhaps they think the Russian has gayly colored embroidered towels above the mantle and on the mantle are pieces of the milky green glassware so favored by the Lithuanians.

The favorite music for the Saturday night merry-making is the concertina and after dinner all the tables are cleared away for dancing. They sing too, after drink has mellowed them. Their songs are as the dirges of the Volga and as melancholy as can be but it seems to exhilarate them and clear their thoughts. Perhaps they think of the suffering peasants and what they have endured under the lash and knout of the Czar.

And cigarettes! They fairly eat them. Every group smokes one after another, inhaling deeply and exhaling slowly. The Russian cigarette is the most foul smelling of all orders, especially when it is mingled with the odors of the cooked cabbage of the district. The characters of Little Russia are very interesting. Most of them have either escaped from Siberia or fled Russia to escape being sent there. Most of them are deeply religious and work from sun up until sun down.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert is in America to establish a school of the theater. She is co-operating with the French Ministry of Fine Arts. Mme. Guilbert has sought the highly perfumed atmosphere of the new artistic section of New York along Central Park west and has opened her school at the majestic only a few short steps from Sixty-seventh street, where Christy, Cootes, Flagg, McLaughlin and other theatricals of the artistic world have studied. There are critics who say Mme. Guilbert is as great as Bernhardt. She believes stage greatness can be acquired by the study of the work of the great actors and actresses. Mme. Guilbert, later on the French govt. she expects to head a school which will be presided over by Mme. Guilbert.

A sentry box has been built across the way from Hyman's home in Brooklyn and it is considered the pleasantest police assignment in greater New York these wintry nights. The cop used to patrol back and forth near the little wooden watch house with the window arrangements giving vision on all sides. The structure has a stove to make the chilly nights comfortable but now he sits in the small wooden watch house with the window arrangements giving vision on all sides. The structure has a stove to make the chilly nights comfortable but now he sits in the small wooden watch house with the window arrangements giving vision on all sides. The structure has a stove to make the chilly nights comfortable but now he sits in the small wooden watch house with the window arrangements giving vision on all sides.

One of the most enjoyable sports around the parlor lamp these wintry evenings is reading the "personals" in the New York newspapers. I find a lot of pleasure in reading the "personals" in the New York newspapers. I find a lot of pleasure in reading the "personals" in the New York newspapers. I find a lot of pleasure in reading the "personals" in the New York newspapers.

Don Marquis was talking about the reported "stormy interview" Gen. Pershing had with Secretary Baker. "It would be very interesting," said Marquis, "to see Secretary Baker in a tempestuous mood with the tea leaves flying."

Hail Nathan Fuchsmann. A restaurant proprietor charged Nathan Fuchsmann with the price of a meal, and explained that prices had risen since he made out the menu. Nathan refused to accept the charge. He protested and was thrown out into the street. Even that did not satisfy Nathan. He had the proprietor arrested and a New York magistrate assessed a heavy fine.

A BIG, BIG WORLD

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.
It's a big, big world we're living in. This world of ours today. For getting and for giving in. For service and for pay.

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"SCHOOL DAYS"

By DWIG



In the Limelight

By GEORGE PERRY MORRIS.

Reginald De Koven gained more popularity and won more shekels by his operatic creations than any American composer ever did until Victor Herbert appeared. De Koven owed much of this fame to the best acting of singers and actors. "The Bostonians"—that ever was assembled to tour the country with tuncful airs and clever words. His creative period of highest excellence was in his early manhood, when necessity acted somewhat as a spur. But he had not ceased to aspire to a reputation for the former conquests; and he was busy rehearsing a new opera, "Rip Van Winkle," when the cue to go home came.

Middletown, Conn., a center of the New England drama, is where he must have been a lad there when John Fiske also was roaming his streets, absorbing the contents of such books as were available, but now he sits in a field in Boston to lay in full suits of Voltaire and other heretical books with which to shock the loyal, local Arminians.

William Allen White, Progressive, Journalist, rural philosopher, and delegate-designate to Princeton, has thrown himself into the Kansas fight over the Industrial Court bill, and has sided with Governor Allen and the legislative majority. Not even the lurid eloquence of Frank P. Walsh has been able to alter his opinion that Kansas is electing this law is showing a new way to social peace and equity. In the light of White's time-tested sympathies with the "proletariat" this attitude is significant.

defeated a somewhat similar arrangement. The plan was put into effect, but the executors of the McKay were opposed to the court; the supreme judicial council; the "dead hand," and the fine educational omelette had to be unscrambled. Now the two institutions are working together in a field where, by every law of sense and expediency, there should be only one school.

MacLaurin's next revelation of a new application of the plan by which the new endowment fund has gained large sums, in return for which the institution is pledged to give expert advice.

During the war President MacLaurin not only led the "Tech" in prodigious activity in training aviators, engineers, ship captains and other specialists needed by the government, but has come on to Washington and assumed severe tasks and grave responsibilities connected with the educational work of the War Department in the nation's colleges and universities. The strain has been too heavy for him to resist a period of pneumonia. But what a record of service for his adopted land he has made in little over a decade!

Suspension from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rev. Frederick J. Kinsman, who recently resigned as bishop of the diocese of Delaware, has been ordered. Pending investigation and action by the House of Bishops. Deposition from the office and from the ministry probably will come in due time and he will pass into the ranks of the laymen. The Protestant Episcopalians also will watch with interest the outcome of the investigation of the case of Rev. Percy Grant of the Church of the Ascension, New York City. The minor charges of disregard for church laws relative to matters that enter into the normal life of a priest do not interest the public or the church at large nearly as much as Mr. Grant's alleged or real distance from the altar and his conduct with regard to the use of his church, with consent of his vestry, for propaganda purposes.

A LINE O' CHEER

EACH DAY O' THE YEAR

By John Kendrick Bangs.

"TICK-TOCK! TICK-TOCK!"
"I'm Ticking off Time," said the old
Clock,
"My hands never rest, but they turn
their race
Around, and around, and around my
face.
With never a pause of a second or
two
Because there's no end to the work
I do;
It but now and then,
In the manner of men,
I strike, and I strike, and I strike
again.
But whether I'm striking or not, my
work, and I work, for the same old
end.
In attending to
The endless task that is mine to do."
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Syndicate.)

Such Is Life

As It Is Seen

By O. B. JOYFUL

Supreme Justice Mullan, of New York, has officially declared that cigarette smoking by women is not immoral.

"Some of the best women in the country and in the world smoke cigarettes," he declared.

Maybe he knows what he's talking about. However, we'll wager a lot of the best women in the country do not smoke cigarettes.

And Dr. Margaret Sullivan, of Jersey City, N. J., believes "the girls of today do up their faces like circus clowns."

Mr. Babe Ruth was disposed of for \$25 per pound on the hoof, establishing a new high record for ball players.

It is by reading these baseball marketing reports that so many of our boys are being dissuaded from the idea of running for the Presidency when they grow up.

'Round the Town

Jaunting With

Capt. J. Walter Mitchell.

"Man Without a Country."
The pathetic story of "The Man Without a Country" was recalled at a meeting of the executive board of the National Press Committee for District of Columbia Suffrage at headquarters in the Franklin National Bank Building. The case was related of a venerable Washingtonian who has six sons, all born here and ranging in age from 24 to 42 years, who have never exercised their constitutional right to vote. They were all born in the period that Washington has been voteless.

"My sons are indeed men without a country," the old father said. "They are taxed without representation and should they wish to participate in an election as American citizens they would have to move into a State and live there the required period to establish a voting right. This they cannot do without great sacrifice as their business affairs and home and social ties are all here. In this respect they are very much in the class with natives of foreign countries who have been naturalized, only that they should they return to their native country would find some form of suffrage there, following the decision rendered as the outcome of the recent war, to make the world safe for democracy." It is unthinkable that the framers of our great constitution purposed that several hundred thousands of intelligent, American-born men should be deprived of the greatest of all boons—the ballot.

"And to think that there are many thousands of young and middle aged men in the District of Columbia who are similarly deprived of their political rights because they were born at the Capital of their nation," LEF LAMAR ROBINSON commented.

All are good citizens and true, and not guilty of disloyalty to their country and its flag as was "The Man Without a Country."

I wondered if my friend Robinson was employing the right term in referring to Washingtonians as "citizens." There are others who say they are but "residents."

He Defined Codfish Balls.
WAYNE W. CORDELL at a party recalled a good story from the repertoire of former Representative THOMAS M. MAHON, of Pennsylvania. It was of a mountaineer who got married in the old days and went by stage coach on a bridal trip to Charleston. At the hotel the waiter brought him codfish balls for breakfast. He had never seen any. He supposed them to be fritters of the mountain kind that he had eaten many times. He stuck his fork in one of them and took a bite of it.

"I don't like either the taste or the smell of this thing," he exclaimed. After several frantic and unsuccessful attempts to eat them, he called to the waiter and said, "I don't like them, but I'll eat 'em if you'll give me a shure as yer born, and don't ye forget it."

Events of Today

The Married Belts' Club of Washington will hold a meeting and dinner tonight at the Washington Hotel. 1422 Massachusetts avenue. Refreshments will be served.

The Society for Physiological Inquiry will be addressed by Dr. W. M. Salter on "The Physiology of the War" in the Public Library at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Red Triangle Club will give a dance at the Wilson Normal Community Center tonight.

The House Appropriations Committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock to consider legislative and deficiency bills.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock to consider the Army Appropriation bill.

The House Committee on Agriculture will meet this morning at 10 o'clock to consider the Agriculture Appropriation bill.

The Subcommittee on Camps of the House Committee on Education and the Interior will meet this morning at 10 o'clock to consider the Construction Corps.

At the Theaters

Shubert-Ballet—"My Golden Girl."
Shubert-Ballet—"The Great Question."
Shubert-Ballet—"The Great Question."

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